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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/972,549	10/05/2001	Simon P. Warrington	CA920000036US1	4416

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EXAMINER

SAIN, GAUTAM

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2176

DATE MAILED: 03/25/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

HL

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/972,549	WARRINGTON, SIMON P.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Gautam Sain	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 November 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1) The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1-1) Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Timbol (US 6237135, filed Sep 11, 1998) in view of Landsman et al (US 6314451, file Jun 1999), further in view of Lo (US 6738804, filed Sep 15, 2000).

Regarding claim 1, Timbol teaches "permitting ... components for use in the web page" (ie., dropdown list for constructing new or specify existing beans)(col 4, lines 16-40)(ie., hot Java browser, col 1, line 57).

Timbol teaches "receiving ... components" (ie., user chooses ... checking ...)(col 4, lines 16-40).

Timbol teaches "displaying a ... component" (ie., properties in the GUI)(Fig 53, item 500 shows the display).

Timbol teaches "generating ... component," " providing ... object " (ie., Java initialization string ... generating code)(col 18, lines 25-42; Fig 10, item 1000).

Timbol does not expressly teach, but Ladsman teaches "inserting ... web page" (ie., inserting applet into each web page client browser)(col 18, lines 52-60).

Timbol in view of Landsman does not teach *writing information identifying and specifying the properties of the client object instance used in the web page and identifying the selected available component included in the web page to the web page source file* (ie., selective data rendering by the browser ... selected data elements to be refreshed. Browser controlled script manages control for rerendering the update).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Timbol to include inserting applet into each web page client browser as taught by Landsman, providing the benefit of considerable economies to advertisers in saved labor, time and cost in inserting advertisements into web page files and later changing any of those advertisements (Landsman, col 9, lines 15-47), further to include selective data rendering by the browser where selected data elements are to be refreshed and the browser script manages control of the rerendering of the update as taught by Lo, providing the benefit of enabling a user to refresh data in a sectorized fashion to only update data specific to the requested data-elements in rerendering during a refresh operation while original content being viewed by a user at the time of data rendering, thus eliminating page shifting and allowing user to view content in an uninterrupted fashion during the refresh (Lo, col 3, lines 29-39).

Regarding claim 2, Timbol teaches "... design time control" (ie., development system – Java compiler that compiles JAVA program)(col 6, lines 53-67; Fig 2A, item 230).

Regarding claim 4, Timbol teaches "displaying ... interface" (ie., user invokes a Java Bean wizard ...)(col 10, lines 44-50; Fig 4, item 450).

Regarding claim 5, Timbol teaches “displaying the ... identifies ... list ... interface ... properties” (ie., user chooses one of the classes by checking; property engine displays property sheet ... list ... types ... attributes)(col 4, lines 16-65; Fig 3; Fig 4, item 423).

Regarding claim 6, Timbol teaches “displaying ... determining ... interface” (ie., Properties Designer to modify a property)(col 12, line 56 – col 13, line 5).

Regarding claim 7, Timbol does not expressly teach, but Landsman teaches “generating ... final tags” (ie., shows start and end tags with runtime text)(col 8, lines 8-25).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Timbol to include inserting applet into each web page client browser as taught by Landsman, providing the benefit of considerable economies to advertisers in saved labor, time and cost in inserting advertisements into web page files and later changing any of those advertisements (Landsman, col 9, lines 15-47).

Regarding claim 8, Timbol teaches “initial tag ... component” (ie., Name)(fig 4, item 450).

Regarding claim 9, Timbol teaches “generating ... generating ... inserting ... text” (ie., class_initializer initializes static values)(col 7, lines 19-32). It would have been obvious in view of Landsman to include default tags properties because the advertisements in Landsman insert the initial applet in the client and continually update it.

Regarding claim 10, Timbol teaches “producing ... text” (ie., parsing a produced text file)(col 21, lines 10-27).

Regarding claim 11, Timbol teaches “updating ... initial and final tags in the source file” (ie., parsing the source file)(col 21, lines 10-27).

Timbol teaches “if the default ... determining ... if there is a newer ... replacing ... component” (ie., below col 34, the coded section “if (!override)”. The property engine ... if the code is overridden ... vetoable change to change property after setting)(col 34-36)(ie., modified a property ... updated ...)(col 39, lines 10-30).

Regarding claim 12, Timbol teaches “ displaying ... runtime text to the client object” (ie., user provides setter method ... In response to this input ... system emits source code for the component two way tool)(col 9, line 35 – col 10, line 67).

Regarding claim 13, Timbol teaches “each instance ... selection information identifying an original reusable software component for use in a web page, the original reusable software component having one or more configurable properties” (ie., dropdown list for constructing new or specify existing beans)(col 4, lines 16-40)(ie., hot Java browser)(col 1, line 57).

Timbol teaches “reading from ... information is available” (ie., below col 34, the coded section “if (!override)”. The property engine ... if the code is overridden ... vetoable change to change property after setting)(col 34-36)(ie., modified a property ... updated ...)(col 39, lines 10-30).

Timbol does not expressly teach, but Landsman teaches “providing ... of a client object” (ie., inserting applet into each web page client browser)(col 18, lines 52-60).

Timbol does not expressly teach, but Landsman teaches “providing an updated set of software components” (ie., updated version ... browser of an applet)(col 11, lines 65-67).

Timbol in view of Landsman does not expressly teach, but Lo teaches *if a newer version of the reusable software component identified by the selection information is available, replacing the selection information with new selection information identifying the newer version of the reusable software component, wherein the selected reusable software component is replaced with the newer version without re-specifying all properties of the selected reusable software components* (ie., once the data elements are selected to be refreshed, ... an automated control routine manages the refresh operation and updates when needed as managed by the browser script to control the rerendering of the update automatically) (col 3, lines 50-58).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Timbol to include inserting applet into each web page client browser, updating version of advertisements in a browser of an applet as taught by Landsman, providing the benefit of considerable economies to advertisers in saved labor, time and cost in inserting advertisements into web page files and later changing any of those advertisements (Landsman, col 9, lines 15-47), further to include selective data rendering by the browser where selected data elements are to be refreshed and the browser script manages control of the rerendering of the update as taught by Lo, providing the benefit of enabling a user to refresh data in a sectorized fashion to only update data specific to the requested data-elements in rerendering during a refresh

operation while original content being viewed by a user at the time of data rendering, thus eliminating page shifting and allowing user to view content in an uninterrupted fashion during the refresh (Lo, col 3, lines 29-39).

Regarding claim 14, Timbol teaches “determining values ... component” (ie., system has locked .. determine what properties it already contains)(col 4, lines 55-65).

Timbol teaches “automatically setting ... original reusable software component” (ie., when user adds new property info, the system populates a new property info structure)(col 4, line 60 – col 5, line 13).

Regarding claim 15, Timbol teaches “determining values ... component” (ie., system has locked .. determine what properties it already contains)(col 4, lines 50-65).

Regarding claim 27, Timbol teaches “program storage ... creating a web page” (ie., main memory 102, input/output controller)(col 6, lines 5-20).

1-2) Claims 16, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Timbol (as cited above) in view of Lo (as cited above).

Regarding claim 16, Timbol teaches “selecting a block ...for use in the web page configuration,” “identifying ... runtime text” (ie., Adding property with the dialog box where user specifies the name of the property in the in the Property Name input field, user can select object type including Jave Beans, the display Name and Short Description are filled in automatically with default values – see Fig 5, the BeanInfo ‘price’ is in the <default> state)(col 11, line 63 – col 12, line 10; Fig 5)(ie., Hot Java browser)(col 1, line 57).

Timbol teaches “determining whether ... if there is a newer ... replacing ...” (ie., below col 34, the coded section “if (!override)”. The property engine ... if the code is overridden ... vetoable change to change property after setting)(col 34-36)(ie., modified a property ... updated ...)(col 39, lines 10-30).

Timbol does not expressly teach, but Lo teaches *based on the determining step, if there is a newer version of the configurable reusable component, generating runtime text corresponding to the newer version of the configurable reusable component* (ie., once the data elements are selected to be refreshed, ... an automated control routine manages the refresh operation and updates when needed as managed by the browser script to control the rerendering of the update automatically) (col 3, lines 50-58).

Timbol does not expressly teach, but Lo teaches replacing the block of runtime text in the source code that describes components included in the web page with the runtime text corresponding to the newer version of the component, wherein the selected reusable component may be replaced with the newer version without re-specifying all properties of the selected reusable component (ie., update data specific to data elements is rerendered during a refresh)(col 4, lines 48-58)(window data is replaced by the refreshed data by the automated controlled routine once the user has selected the data to be updated on the browser)(col 3, lines 50-55).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Timbol to include selective data rendering by the browser where selected data elements are to be refreshed and the browser script manages control of the rerendering of the update as taught by Lo, providing the benefit of enabling a user to

refresh data in a sectored fashion to only update data specific to the requested data-elements in rerendering during a refresh operation while original content being viewed by a user at the time of data rendering, thus eliminating page shifting and allowing user to view content in an uninterrupted fashion during the refresh (Lo, col 3, lines 29-39).

Regarding claim 19, Timbol teaches “client software ... for use in a web page, identifying ... receiving ... software component” (ie., dropdown list for constructing new or specify existing beans)(col 4, lines 16-40)(ie., user chooses .. .checking ...)(col 4, lines 16-40)(ie., Hot Java browser)(col 1, line 57).

Timbol teaches “switchboard software ... runtime file” (ie., Java initialization string ... generating code)(col 18, lines 25-42; Fig 10, item 1000).

Timbol does not expressly teach, but Lo teaches “web publishing software capable of incorporating runtime text from one or more instances of the software client object in a source file that describes the component included for the web page” (ie., client side script instructs to rerender web content from cache, including new data ... thereafter original content rerendering into the window. The cache maintains the information for the data)(col 8, lines 52-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Timbol to include client side script instructions to render web content from cache including new data, thereafter original content rerendering into the window as taught by Lo, providing the benefit of enabling a user to refresh data in a sectored fashion to only update data specific to the requested data-elements in rerendering during a refresh operation while original content being viewed by a user at the time of

data rendering, thus eliminating page shifting and allowing user to view content in an uninterrupted fashion during the refresh (Lo, col 3, lines 29-39).

Regarding claim 20, Timbol teaches "... Design Time Control" (ie., development system – Java compiler that compiles JAVA program)(col 6, lines 53-67; Fig 2A, item 230).

Regarding claim 23, Timbol teaches "one ...for use in a web page, each comprising rules for the generation of corresponding runtime text" (ie., Java initialization string ... generating code)(col 18, lines 25-42; Fig 10, item 1000)(ie., Hot Java browser)(col 1, line 57).

Timbol teaches "mean for providing a list of available reusable components" (ie., dropdown list for constructing new or specify existing beans)(col 4, lines 16-40).

Timbol teaches "a means for configuring properties of a selected reusable component" (Fig 53, item 500).

Timbol teaches "a client software object, adapted to receive the list of available reusable components, to allow an author to select one of the available reusable components and to receive runtime text from the selected one of the available reusable components " (ie., user chooses ...checking ...)(col 4, lines 16-40) (ie., Java initialization string ... generating code)(col 18, lines 25-42; Fig 10, item 1000).

Timbol does not teach, but Lo teaches "for placement in a source file that describes the components included in the web page" (ie., browser control script provides selected data rendering by browser application for rerendering browser to reflect updates)(col 3, lines 50-58).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Timbol to include client side browser script providing selected data rendering by browser application for rerendering browser to reflect updates as taught by Lo, providing the benefit of enabling a user to refresh data in a sectored fashion to only update data specific to the requested data-elements in rerendering during a refresh operation while original content being viewed by a user at the time of data rendering, thus eliminating page shifting and allowing user to view content in an uninterrupted fashion during the refresh (Lo, col 3, lines 29-39).

Regarding claim 24, Timbol teaches “web publishing ... into a source file” (ie., parsing the source file)(col 21, lines 10-27)(ie., below col 34, the coded section “if (lovrerride)”. The property engine ... if the code is overridden ... vetoable change to change property after setting)(col 34-36)(ie., modified a property ... updated ...)(col 39, lines 10-30).

Regarding claim 25, Timbol teaches “... design time control” (ie., development system – Java compiler that compiles JAVA program)(col 6, lines 53-67; Fig 2A, item 230).

Regarding claim 26, Timbol teaches “program storage ... creating a web page” (ie., main memory 102, input/output controller)(col 6, lines 5-20).

Regarding claim 28, Timbol teaches “program storage ... creating a web page” (ie., main memory 102, input/output controller)(col 6, lines 5-20).

1-3) Claims 29, 20, 31, 34, 35, 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Timbol (US 6237135, filed Sep 11, 1998) in view of Landsman et al (as cited above)

Regarding claim 29, Timbol teaches “a computer... medium” (ie., central processor, I/O controller)(fig 1A, items 101-103).

Timbol teaches “means in the medium for delivering to a ... a list of reusable software components for use in the web page” (ie., web page with list of components in the)(fig 2c, item 260; fig 4, item 400, list 450)(ie., Hot Java browser)(col 1, line 57).

Timbol teaches “means in the medium for receiving selection information ... components” (ie., dropdown list for constructing new or specify existing beans)(col 4, lines 16-40).

Timbol teaches “means in the medium for displaying a customizer interface and receiving information specifying properties for the selected one of the available componets” (ie., properties in the GUI)(Fig 53, item 500 shows the display).

Timbol teaches “means in ... generating ... available component,” “means in the medium for providing the runtime text to the client object” (ie., Java initialization string ... generating code)(col 18, lines 25-42; Fig 10, item 1000).

Timbol does not expressly teach, but Landsman teaches “client object instance in a web page” (ie., inserting applet into each web page client browser)(col 18, lines 52-60).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Timbol to include inserting applet into each web page client browser

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as taught by Landsman, providing the benefit of considerable economies to advertisers in saved labor, time and cost in inserting advertisements into web page files and later changing any of those advertisements (Landsman, col 9, lines 15-47).

Regarding claim 30, Timbol teaches "... storage medium" (ie., main memory)(fig 1A, item 102).

Regarding claim 31, Timbol teaches "a computer..." (ie., central processor, I/O controller)(fig 1A, items 101-103).

Timbol teaches "switchboard software ... comprising: a client object interface capable of providing a list of available components for use in a web page ... instance of the client object" (ie., dropdown list for constructing new or specify existing beans)(col 4, lines 16-40)(ie., user chooses ... checking ...)(col 4, lines 16-40)(ie., Hot Java browser)(col 1, line 57).

Timbol teaches "a customizer interface ... more configurable properties" (ie., properties in the GUI)(Fig 53, item 500 shows the display).

Timbol teaches "runtime generator ...information " (ie., Java initialization string ... generating code)(col 18, lines 25-42; Fig 10, item 1000).

Timbol does not expressly teach, but Landsman teaches "forwarding ... web page" (ie., inserting applet into each web page client browser)(col 18, lines 52-60).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Timbol to include inserting applet into each web page client browser as taught by Landsman, providing the benefit of considerable economies to advertisers

in saved labor, time and cost in inserting advertisements into web page files and later changing any of those advertisements (Landsman, col 9, lines 15-47).

Regarding claim 34, Timbol teaches “an update tool ... instantiated reusable component” (ie., system has locked .. determine what properties it already contains)(col 4, lines 55-65)(ie., when user adds new property info, the system populates a new property info structure)(col 4, line 60 – col 5, line 13).

Regarding claim 35, Timbol teaches “client object ... available components” (ie., dropdown list for constructing new or specify existing beans)(col 4, lines 16-40; Fig 4, item 400, list is item 450).

Regarding claim 36, Timbol teaches “... storage medium” (ie., main memory)(fig 1A, item 102).

1-4) Claims 17, 18, 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Timbol (as cited above) in view of Lo (as cited above), further in view of Landsman et al (as cited above).

Regarding claim 17, Timbol in view of Lo does not expressly teach, but Landsman teaches “repeating ... default configuration” (ie., repeating this sequence of Java frame for an ad delivered to user at regular intervals)(col 32, lines 25-52).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Timbol in view of Lo to include repeating a sequence of Java frame for an advertisement delivered to users at regular intervals as taught by Landsman, providing the benefit of considerable economies to advertisers in saved labor, time and

cost in inserting advertisements into web page files and later changing any of those advertisements (Landsman, col 9, lines 15-47).

Regarding claim 18, Timbol teaches “default ... tag” (ie., property is set to the selected value – Java initialization string ... Tag list)(col 18, lines 12-42).

Regarding claim 22, Timbol teaches “read ... component” (ie., Java Bean ... read ... getter(reader))(col 11, lines 46-53).

Timbol in view of Lo does not expressly teach, but Landsman teaches “instantiate ... reusable component” (ie., continuously update the advertisement ...)(col 32, lines 25-52).

Timbol teaches “configure properties ... reusable component” (ie., changes reflected by the system in the source code)(col 12, line 50 – col 13, line 3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Timbol in view of Lo to include repeating a sequence of Java frame for an advertisement delivered to users at regular intervals to update the ad as taught by Landsman, providing the benefit of considerable economies to advertisers in saved labor, time and cost in inserting advertisements into web page files and later changing any of those advertisements (Landsman, col 9, lines 15-47).

1-5) Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Timbol (as cited above), in view of Landsman et al (as cited above), further in view of Lo (as cited above), further in view of Ireland et al (US 6266666, filed April 8, 1998).

Regarding claim 3, Timbol in view of Landsman and Lo does not expressly teach, but Ireland teaches “client object .. Active X control” (ie., CTS client ... Active X .. calling JavaBean)(col 4, lines 43-44).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Timbol in view of Landsman and Lo to include a client with Active X for calling JavaBean as taught by Ireland, providing the benefit of a connectivity interface for communicating with components such that the interfaces of the components can be called for returning a tabular result set to the client (Ireland, col 3, lines 5-10).

1-6) Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Timbol (as cited above), in view of Lo (as cited above), further in view of Ireland et al (as cited above).

Regarding claim 21, Timbol in view of Lo does not expressly teach, but Ireland teaches “client software object ... Active X control” (ie., CTS client ... Active X .. calling JavaBean)(col 4, lines 43-44).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Timbol in view of Lo to include a client with Active X for calling JavaBean as taught by Ireland, providing the benefit of a connectivity interface for communicating with components such that the interfaces of the components can be called for returning a tabular result set to the client (Ireland, col 3, lines 5-10).

1-7) Claims 32, 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Timbol (as cited above), in view of Landsman (as cited above), further in view Saboff (US 6154878, filed Jun 1998).

Regarding claim 32, Timbol in view of Landsman does not expressly teach, but Saboff teaches “library software ... components” (ie., components in software library)(col 1, lines 50-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Timbol in view of Landsman to include components in a software library as taught by Saboff, providing the benefit of replacing software components during a running process without significant impact on the process and that does not require changes to the software application using the replaceable software components (Saboff, col 2, lines 26-31).

Regarding claim 33, Timbol in view of Landsman does not expressly teach, but Saboff teaches “library software ... library” (ie., table of memory types available to the library)(col 7, lines 36-40).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Timbol in view of Landsman to include a table of memory types available to the library as taught by Saboff, providing the benefit of replacing software components during a running process without significant impact on the process and that does not require changes to the software application using the replaceable software components (Saboff, col 2, lines 26-31).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-36 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Examiner added the Lo reference (US 6738804) to teach the amended portions of the claims as well as reorganized the rejection to reflect the additional reference. Specifically, applicant argues the rejection of claims 16, 23-26, 28-31 and 34-36 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) with the newly added limitations. Examiner withdraws the 102(e) rejection and replaces it with a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) to incorporate the Lo reference to address the applicant's amendments. Applicant argues the rejection of claims 1-15, 17-22 and 27 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) and introduces amendments to the claims. Examiner adds the Lo reference to address the applicant's amendments.

It is the examiner's position that the combination of the Timbol, Landsman, Lo, Ireland and Saboff references teach the limitations of the amended claims with a broad reasonable interpretation.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the

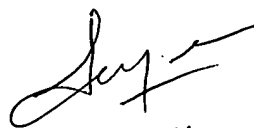
shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gautam Sain whose telephone number is 571-272-4096. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9-5 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Feild can be reached on 571-272-4090. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

GS
GS


SANJIV SHAH
PRIMARY EXAMINER